

THE CALEDONIAN

No. 9496. EDINBURGH,



NEWSPAPER.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1782.

ROUP OF MERCHANT GOODS.

ON Wednesday next, being the 10th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, The whole remaining GOODS in JOHN MONRO's Warehouses, north side of the Lawn-market, are to be SOLD OFF by public roup. They consist of Printed Cottons, a variety of genteel Printed Linens; Fustians and duffles; some low-priced Bread Cloths, Hunters Cloths, Laffings, Cordwavers, Diapers, Cambrics, Denmark Lustres, English Pulpins, Worsted Damask, Woofed stuffs, and several other articles, too tedious to mention. Also, Three large folding Tables, and a Writing Desk:

The roup to continue till the whole is sold off.

COTTON YARN.

JOHN NEAL and SON, Edinburgh, beg to inform the Manufacturers of Cotton, that they can be regularly supplied with a variety of sizes of the best COTTON YARNS, spun in the engines, at the lowest current prices.

Orders will be carefully answered.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members to meet at Fortune's, upon Saturday the 25th curr. at four o'clock.

GEORGE DRUMMOND HOME, Esq; in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Secy.

To all Dealers in Black Cattle.

THESE are intimating, that there is to be held this year, upon Tuesday the 13th of August, and to continue every second Tuesday of August yearly thereafter, at STRATHGARVE, in the County of Ross, a TRYST for the sale of Black Cattle, and that upon the Muir of Meikle Garve, within three miles of the village and inn of Contin; five of the town of Dingwall, and twelve of Inverness. This TRYST is intended for the sale of the Cattle of Brae-Ross, Lochbroom, Coigach, Garloch, Assynt, and the low country of Ross-shire; and as there are reckoned an excellent kind of Cattle for driving, and are otherwise of a good quality, it is hoped all dealers south and north will see it their advantage to attend this Tryst. The Proprietor, Mr Mackenzie of Strathgarve, and the other Gentlemen in that neighbourhood, are determined to give all possible encouragement to strangers. The Proprietor is also to build a small house for an inn at Meikle Garve, for the better accommodation of those that attend the Tryst. There is good roads to Strathgarve, and plenty of pasture for Cattle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT OF THE ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th July 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the island of Inchbrayack, and the Salmon-fishings on the river South Esk, and on the sea-shore belonging thereto.

This estate lies along the south side of the said river, opposite to the town of Montrose, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles westward, desiring much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montrose, and to fine quays of good quality.

It consists of about 2000 Scotch, or 2500 English acres, farms of various extent, and subdivided into fields from 7 to 25 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the house of Rossie about 140 acres, remarkably well laid down in grass, some of it very old, to which a purchaser can have immediate access. When the common of Rossie is divided, this estate will be entitled to several hundred acres, as its share of that improvement muir. The farm, houses, and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and mostly covered with slate.

The free yearly rent of the land estate, exclusive of the salmon-fishings, but including mill, ferry, and house-rent, and the price of 313 bushels, 3 firkins meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per bushel, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fishings are at present in the heiritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river-fishing, when last set, was 224 l. per annum, exclusive of an extensive fishing on the sea-shore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; so the whole, including the annat, may be estimated at about 247 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scotch acre over-head, and the mansion-houses of Rossie and Craig, the gardens of Rossie, a large pigeon-house, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rented. There is also full-grown ash, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of considerable value.

The whole estate (except a part of the salmon-fishings) holds banch of the Crown; and, being valued in the def. bookes at 2000 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houes; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls, and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and slabbing; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the manor-houses, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.

The large basin formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed all together at 38,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The BARONY of ROSSIE, comprehending the Mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mansions, the lands of Westerton, Montboy, Kinnoul, Hollisfield, Forrester's Croft, Gightburn, Balfour, and Baldovie, Den, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Hollimill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying west of the old avenue to the Church and Barrhill's Field down to the Bucktail, and full Sea bay, amounting altogether to above 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent; to be exposed at 26,000 l. Sterling.

Lot II. The BARONY of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called "Barns of Craig," and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned: Also, the Lands and Village of FERRYDEN, and the Lands of HIGHAM, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayack, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river, and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mussel-scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum; to be exposed at 12,000 l.

Thomas Scott writer to the signet will show the progress of rents, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

For accomptant in Edinburgh, and will be exposed at 40 s. per annum.

Subscriptions for the accomptant in Edinburgh, and will be exposed at 40 s. per annum.

This Day is published,

In Six Volumes Duodecimo, Price 15 s. in boards and 18 s. bound,
Sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth,
Stirling, Dumfries, Dundee, &c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY

HISTORY

Settlements and Trade of the Europeans

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

BY THE ABBE RAYNAL.

(Not contained in any former English Edition of this Work.)

THE REVOLUTION OF AMERICA.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

EXTRACT from the AUTHOR'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"SUCH readers as have bestowed any attention on *The Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, have easily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different state from that in which it was composed. The severeral editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the first, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuscript."

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many mistakes are still to be found in it: But some indulgence will be granted to a writer who wishes to avail himself of the knowledge which well-informed persons choose to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

"THE first English translation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of those spurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertisement. It appears also to have been executed in a hurry. Mistakes and inaccuracies are to be seen in every page; and the errors of the press are very numerous.

"Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the book met with a most favourable reception from the public. The impression was immediately sold off. In consequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the same year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is fail, in the title-page, to be with great corrections and improvements. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few passages supplied. But the book still remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almost in every page omissions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, sometimes as many sentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very useful and interesting; and sometimes consist of several pages. It also wants what many will think absolutely necessary in a work of this nature, — an Index."

"To remedy these defects was the intention of the present undertaking. In it the errors of the former versions are attempted to be corrected — the deficiencies are supplied. — *The Revolution of America*, by the same Author, not contained in any former English translation of the work.

Booksellers will please apply for copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookseller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

DESERTED.

From His Majesty's Royal Navy,

JAMES MACIE, able seaman, about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, black hair; had on when he went away a dark blue jacket, and either corduroy breeches, or check trousers. He has defrauded many people lately on the west coast of Scotland, particularly Captain Hassle of the Walter, and Lieutenant Trokes. He is married to a woman in the island of Bute, and supposed to be either there, at Irvine, or Stewarton. He is well known on the west coast, having been in the cutters under the command of the Captains Crawford, Gellie, and Hamilton.

Whoever will apprehend the said Defterer, and lodge him in any of His Majesty's jails, or on board any of the tenders appointed to receive men, or give information to Lieutenant Trokes on the impress service at Ayr, or any of His Majesty's officers appointed to raise men for the fleet, shall receive TWO GUINEAS reward, over and above the reward allowed by Act of Parliament for apprehending Defterers, by applying to Lieutenant Trokes at Ayr.

The whole estate (except a part of the salmon-fishings) holds banch of the Crown; and, being valued in the def. bookes at 2000 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under lease from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a small tack-duty; and above 60 years of the lease are yet to run.

There is a very good large mansion-house at Rossie, with all sorts of offices and out-houes; and the garden and policy is very extensive, and has great command of water applied both to use and pleasure.

The old mansion-house at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a most commodious residence, having gardens of considerable extent, surrounded with fruit-walls, and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Rossie are well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fishing village of well-built houses for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and slabbing; and there are other smaller villages upon the estate, which, from the advantage of situation, are daily increasing.

The post-road passes through the estate, and the roads to the manor-houses, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.

The large basin formed by the sea to the westward of the town and harbour of Montrose being seen from both the houses of Craig and Rossie, adds to the beauty of their situation, which also commands the view of a rich, extensive, and populous country.

This estate will be exposed all together at 38,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The BARONY of ROSSIE, comprehending the Mansion-house, gardens, parks, and policy of Rossie, the East and West Mansions, the lands of Westerton, Montboy, Kinnoul, Hollisfield, Forrester's Croft, Gightburn, Balfour, and Baldovie, Den, the Mills and Mill-lands of Rossie and Hollimill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying west of the old avenue to the Church and Barrhill's Field down to the Bucktail, and full Sea bay, amounting altogether to above 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent; to be exposed at 26,000 l.

Lot II. The BARONY of CRAIG, comprehending the house and gardens of Craig, and the farm called "Barns of Craig," and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying east of the line above mentioned: Also, the Lands and Village of FERRYDEN, and the Lands of HIGHAM, and whole other lands lying east of the Barns of Craig, with the island of Inchbrayack, the houses on the water-side, and the whole salmon-fishings in the river, and along the sea-shore, which, including the harbour-dues, the mussel-scalp, and a reasonable value for the fishings, may be estimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum; to be exposed at 12,000 l.

Thomas Scott writer to the signet will show the progress of rents, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

For accomptant in Edinburgh, and will be exposed at 40 s. per annum.

Subscriptions for the accomptant in Edinburgh, and will be exposed at 40 s. per annum.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER GRAY, writes to the signet are requested to meet on Wednesday the 10th instant, at one o'clock, in the Exchange Coffee-house.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 22d day of July 1782, the CITY of EDINBURGH'S PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horse, mare, or gelding carrying twelve stone, the best of three four mile heats. No horse that ever won a purse or plate of 30 l. Sterling value, hunter's purse or plates excepted, will be allowed to start.

On TUESDAY the 23d day of July, will be run for, over the same course, HIS MAJESTY'S PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. | Six years old, 9 stone 5 lib.

Five years old, 8 stone 9 lib. | Aged horses, 10 stone.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of July, will be run for, over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the LADY'S SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. | Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.

Five years old, 8 stone. | Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 25th, will be run for, over the same course, the best of three four-mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN'S SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 stone 4 lib. | Six years old, 8 stone 10 lib.

Five years old, 8 stone. | Aged horses, 9 stone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 26th, will be run for, over the same course, ANOTHER PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, (given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen) by real Hunters, hunted in Scotland last season, carrying twelve stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

No horse, &c. to start for the above purse that ever was in sweat before the 1st of March last, for the purpose of running for any match or plate, hunters' matches and plates only excepted.

The horses, mares, and geldings, must be booked by the Clerk of Leith, or his Office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon: And the owners of such horses or servants must then produce the proper certificates. And no scaffolds to be erected without first obtaining the authority of the Magistrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the Race-week, and Assemblies as usual.

Right Hon. LORD Maitland, COLONEL WEMYSS, and Mr CUNNINGHAM of Craignethan, — Stewards.

JUDICIAL SALE

YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, with the Parliament-house, HELVIE, lying in

Aberdeen, which is proposed to be exposed in 16 Lots, viz.

LOTS. ACRES. Free Rent. Upset Price. Sterling.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, July 3.

WENT through, in committee, the customs, pollage, gaming, vote of credit, tobacco, wrought silks, enemy's ships, lime-horne paving, and commissioners of accounts bills.

The order of the day being then called, for committing the civil list bill.

The Chancellor moved, that the order be discharged, giving as a reason, that he thought the Session too far advanced to go into business of so important a nature, and which called for all the wisdom and attention of Parliament. To the principle of a grand reform he had no objection; it was the particular clauses, which constituted the mode, that met his disapprobation; and in the present bill, they were so multiplied, and so obvious, that he could not, consistently with the character he held, give his assent that the bill should pass. A message, it was true, had been delivered from his Majesty, importing a reduction of the civil list; but the bill took in many other matters, and was so different from that, which the Right Hon. mover of it at first intended—and published to the world, and had so many incongruities within, as well as so many absurdities without, that the good sense of the House was called upon to postpone the matter to a future day. His Lordship desired to be understood, that he did not mean by postponing, to get rid entirely of the bill; it was a bill of necessity, but not of such immediate requisition, as to demand absurdities to be passed over, in order to hasten its execution.

The Duke of Richmond, after prefacing what he had to say with an apology on the late Lord Rockingham, said, he would endeavour to reply to the arguments made by the noble Lord. His Grace observed, that the bill now before the House was a bill to reform a long-complained of abuse of power. The great outline had that principle in view, and that principle he was determined to support. As to the particular parts alluded to by the learned Lord, he would answer for that wherein he was personally concerned. The ordinance, without doubt, was one great object of reformation; and his Grace thought, when he came there, that he should be able to accomplish so desirable a business; but in such an unhappy war as the present, he found it was impracticable, and therefore submitted the lesser evil to the greater. As to the arguments used against the bill, on account of its inaccuracy, or impropriety in several clauses, he hoped that would not prevail with the House to reject it *in toto*. Its great intent was allowed to be right, and if any mistakes were found in those clauses, they could be amended next year, when their operation would be better known. The bill itself was the foundation on which the present administration were formed, and they were pledged to the public to have it executed: It was a measure desired by the great body of the people; they expected it as a beginning of that great reformation, so long sought, and so ardently prayed for, in the systematical practices of office, which had so long disgraced this country.

Lord Coventry seconded the Duke of Richmond, and after a pathetic eulogium on the merits of the late Lord Rockingham, in which he made that deceased Peer the father, or rather the patron of the present bill, brought the Chancellor to voice his objections till the matter went into a committee, when the feelings of the House, so recently touched, would be a little more composed.

Lord Stormont disapproved of postponing a general objection to the bill in its present stage. His Lordship said, that the true mode of complimenting the integrity of the noble Peer, whose loss was so deeply lamented, was, that the House should exercise its right and discretion, of opposing it in a stage where it struck at very right. The noble Lord on the woolpack had wisely taken up the idea of this bill being different from what it originally was, and of its being a hasty composition, formed out of the fragments of its predecessor. But there was one material object which struck him in another light. The bill was, in its present form, absolutely against the standing order of the House, the last clause being, to all intents and purposes, a money bill. It proposed the application of money as a part of a public supply to be granted. This, his Lordship contended, was against the absolute order of the House in 1701, which expressed that money bills should not have their Lordships' assent when they are tucked in any other bills:

Lord Stormont then recited the principal objects of the bill before the noble Lord on the woolpack, that there might be some improvement clauses; but these could be rectified in the Committee; and he hoped, as this was a measure of public necessity, that the strength of an opposition would not be tried on the question. As to the bill itself, it went to save, if possible, this declining empire, by the renewal of its ancient constitution. As such it should have his support, and the support, he hoped, of every independent Lord in the House. In aluding to what his Grace of Richmond had said respecting the present bill being the foundation on which the present Administration were built, he said, he hoped it was not singly so. He was for a general reformation in all the branches of Government; and if he was not supported in the plan, he should not long continue in office. The Civil List had swelled to an enormous bulk, and ought to be reduced. It was improper also for the Majesty of Great Britain to come begging to Parliament, session after session, to pay his debts; one year's demands generally exceeding another. His Lordship's great object was, that a stipulated sum, beyond which the Crown could not go, should be settled. But this, he meant, should be such as to allow splendour, dignity, and magnificence. Such was the outline of the reform the present bill meant to put in practice; and though there might be inaccuracies in it, yet they were such as ought not totally to annihilate the plan. The times called for it; the people expected it; and it was the intention of Administration to support it. Said it forward then (said his Lordship) and let it meet that great function of justice, public opinion. It has my hearty assent in its present form, and my most sanguine wishes for its future effects.

Lord Loughborough strongly opposed the commitment of the bill, for though in principle it might be fair, just, requisite, and expedient, yet in its clauses, he said, it had every apparent mischief. The outline was for a reform in the offices of state, which would destroy undue influence; but the enacting parts went to increase and not to lessen that influence. The remedies proposed were oftentimes of more mischievous consequence than the diseases they were to remove; and the whole seemed such a heap of confusion, he was surprised how the Right Honourable member who fathered it, could think of producing it. The learned and noble Lord on the woolpack had wisely opposed it, as the remnant of an indigested plan; and the noble Viscount in the green riband had justly pointed it out to their Lordships as a money bill. In the first case, it was wise to postpone it; in the second, it was highly requisite totally to throw it out. As to its clauses, he differed from the noble Lord respecting the propriety of now speaking to them. The time was the present hour; for, should the bill be committed, it would, as a money bill, have received a sanction from the House to which it was not entitled, and the privilege of making objections be destroyed.

The Duke of Manchester replied to Lord Loughborough, and joined in the lamentation of the death of the Marquis of Rockingham.

Lord Abingdon also spoke in favour of the bill.

Lord Finsburg concluded with an observation on one of the clauses, which he proposed to be amended.

The Chancellor then put the question, that the order of the day be discharged; and declaring that the Contents had it, the House divided, when there appeared,

Nos. Contents, — 44
Contents, — 7

Majority, — 35

The question was then put, that the bill be committed for the morrow, which was carried, and the House ordered to be summoned.

From the London Papers, July 4.

Stockholm, June 11. The King and all the persons belonging to the Court are ill at Gripsholm, of the distemper called the Suisse. As a number of people die daily of it, his Majesty ordered the College of Physicians to assemble yesterday, to deliberate on the remedies most proper for preventing, if possible, the contagion. The King has also caused it to be announced in our Gazette this day, that medicines will be granted to the poor gratis.

Fort Delbarre, Africa, July 10. 1781. Captain West, commander of the Champsion English frigate, of 32 guns, supported by the English garrison of Fort Company, attacked, the

end of last May, for two days, the fort of Vredenbourg, belonging to the Dutch West India Company; but the Sieur Heycoop, Commander of the fort, received him so vigorously, that he obliged him to retire. In return, the Dutch have taken the English settlement of Fort Sacoonde, the inhabitants of which have submitted to the Company.

Peterburgh, June 4. A report has been delivered in this year, to the Chancery of Moscow, according to which it appears, that on numbering the people in the district of Schuifka, they found there a peasant named Feodor Basily, aged 75, who having been twice married, was father of a most numerous family. The first of his wives was brought to bed 27 times, viz. four times of four, seven times of three, and 16 times of two children, in all 69. His second wife lay in eight times, at six of which she was brought to bed of two, and twice of three children, in all 18. These two women therefore had 35 lyings-in, which gave birth to 87 children, four only of which are dead, and 83 still remain. *Austl. Gaz.*

L O N D O N .

Last night a full Cabinet was held at the Lord Chancellor's house in Great Ormond-street; the result of which will be laid before the King at St James's this day.

We are happy to inform our readers, that an express arrived at the Admiralty yesterday evening from Portsmouth, with advice of Lord Howe having sailed from St Helen's, at four o'clock on Tuesday evening, with the following ships,

	Guns
Victory	100
Britannia	100
Royal George	100
Queen	98
Atlas	90
Ocean	90
Union	90
Foudroyant	84
Cambridge	80
Princess Amelia	80
Alexander	74
Bellona	74
Berwick	74
Courageux	74
Dublin	74
Edgar	74
Fortitude	74
Goliath	74
Bienfaisant	64
Raisonnable	64
Sampson	64
Buffalo	60
Rippon	60

The Vigilant of 64 guns will join them off the Lizard, and the Egmont and Suffolk of 74 guns each, will join them off Plymouth; many others will likewise follow them in a few days.

Governement are in hourly expectation of the arrival of the Vigilant packet, Captain Christopher Deak, from Jamaica, as she was appointed to sail from thence the 18th of May; it is very likely she will leave the island, at the same time as the homeward bound fleet sails; the Sandwich of 90 guns, and the Diamond and Pomona frigates are the convoy.

It is with pleasure we inform the publick, that the intelligence brought by the Merlin sloop is not so unfavourably as related in several papers of yesterday. *Eng. Chron.*

On the 24th of June, in the evening, about 130 leagues to the westward of Scilly, Admiral Campbell received advice of the combined fleets from some of his frigates, which had been on the look out; in consequence of which he immediately made the signal for the New-York and Carolina fleets to separate with their different convoys, and as it was then thick, hazy eveny. On the 25th in the evening part of the combined fleets came up with the ships then under his convoy, which consisted of 24 sail, five of which were bound to Quebec, and the others to Newfoundland; but as he made a signal for them to disperse as soon as he discovered the frigates of the enemy, there is great reason to hope many of them have got off; however, the ships which were bound to Newfoundland are certainly of a very trifling value to those which were bound to New-York and Charlestown. *Ibid.*

It may be relied on, that the New-York and Carolina fleets were in sight when they fell in with the combined fleets; but they were more to the Northward, and a greater distance than the rest of the ships; therefore there is reason to hope a number of them will escape—which is a fortunate circumstance, as there were 3000 troops on board, and a number of rich ships in that convoy. *St. James's Chron.*

The conduct of Ministry (says a correspondent) on the late disagreeable news, has been highly unworthy of the great character they have with the publick. They pretended to have their doubts of what they knew to be fact; and upon enquiry being made, they coolly replied—No official intelligence of the event had been received—whereas the Merlin sloop arrived last Sunday at Plymouth, and Capt. Lumdale was in town on Tuesday, and by two o'clock. There was not a Lord of the Admiralty that could have a doubt of the fact: But Captain Lumdale being with the convoy when they dispersed, and speaking to Admiral Campbell next morning, who had only two merchant ships with him, was not, it seems, deemed official; nothing but a letter from the Admiral can be relied on, which, as he is gone on for Newfoundland, may not be received these six weeks. *Ibid.*

The capture of our homeward-bound fleet being the first proof which the present administration have given of their naval abilities,—where was Lord Keppel's boasted intelligence?—where was the care and vigilance of his frigates? were yesterday the repeated questions of our suffering merchants! *Morn. Herald.*

Admiral Campbell was bred up in the school of Keppel! But it may not be the fault of Admiral Campbell that our fleet is captured. *Providence* may have fought against us. *Ibid.*

The faces on "Charge" yesterday exhibited a miserable spectacle of despondency. It was strange, they said, that the Morning Herald should have announced the falling of the combined fleets, and that ministry should have no official intelligence of the matter! *Ibid.*

Lord Shelburne was yesterday morning appointed first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Marquis of Rockingham.—Mr W. Pitt is talked of as likely to be the new Secretary of State. *Ibid.*

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne is appointed self Lord of the Treasury: Who is to be the new Secretary of State in the room of his Lordship, is not yet known.

Lord Rockingham, before his death, wished to have undergone the operation of having two of his ribs taken out, thinking that might give him relief; but the faculty were of opinion his Lordship was in too low a state to undergo the operation.

The Session of Parliament will finally close on Wednesday next.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the East-India House, from their settlements, brought over in the Gustavus the Third, Burts, and the Sophia Magdalena, Splinter, two Swedish East-Indiamen, from China, which are arrived in the

Downs; they sailed from Canton the 10th of January, and bring advice of the arrival of the following ships from London, viz. Pomsburn, Contractor, Duke of Portland, Royal Charlotte, and the Hastings.

Advice is received from Caracca, that the French ships belonging to Count de Grasse's fleet, which came in there, are in such a condition that it is doubtful whether they can be repaired to be fit for further service; also that all the crews are in a sickly condition, that many of them have died, and that a fleet of English men of war is cruising off there, and it is feared they either intend to take or destroy the French ships.

The Dutch priests, arrived this day, still keep up the report of the pretended advantages gained by M. D'Orves and De Suffrein. They now have the modesty to add to it, that after these advantages the French commanders failed to Bombay, which they took after a siege of eight days, making 4500 prisoners, and taking several vessels, &c. but they acknowledge that these accounts stand in need of confirmation.

A letter from Amsterdam has the following article:—"We

have received advice from the East Indies over land, that Admiral Hughes is still successful in all the expeditions he goes upon: the French have lost great part of their property in that part of the globe; and our rich spice islands, which were as valuable to us as the mines of Mexico and Peru are to the Spaniards, are in possession of the English; and according to our accounts, some ships are loading with spices for England, which are to sail with the next homeward-bound fleet: yet after all these losses, the States still continue the war. By French politics and French alliances we were drawn into it, which is very prejudicial to us. I hope their High Mightinesses will soon agree to such terms as may bring about an honourable and lasting peace, which will be a great joy to the people in general of this country."

The court at the Old Bailey was exceedingly crowded this day to hear the trial of the Westons, and about twelve o'clock, they were put to the bar, and arraigned for robbing the Bath and Bristol mail: The indictment was of an uncommon length, charging them with stealing a great number of Bank and other notes from the mail. George was separately arraigned for forging the name of Joseph Ward, as an indorsement to a Bank post bill, value 40 l. also for stealing the bags containing the different, notes, &c. Joseph was then arraigned for adding a cypher to a Bank note value 100 l. by which addition the note appeared to be numbered 10,630, instead of 1063, the number of which it bore when issued from the Bank. To all these indictments they pleaded not guilty, and were told their trials would come on exactly at nine o'clock on Saturday morning.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JULY 4.

Bank Stock —	Ditto 175, shut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 73½ a £.	India Stock, shut.
3 per cent. con. shut, 60½ a £ a £ op.	India Bonds, 3 a 6 prem.
3 per cent. red. 59½ a £	Ech. Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, shut.	Navy Bills, 11½ a ½ disc.
Long Ann. shut.	Lot. Tick. 15 l. 8 s.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 60½ a 39½.
South Sea Stock, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. 73½.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Light L. Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. shut.	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 1.	
Wheat, 32 s. 2 30 s.	
Fine ditto.	Boiling ditto, 28 s.
Rye, 19 s. 2 21 s.	Tick Beans, 18 s. 2 21 s.
Oats, 13 s. 2 16 s. 6 d.	Small ditto, 21 s. 23 s. 6 d.
Barley, 17 s. 2 18 s.	Tares, 20 s. 2 25 s.
Malt, 26 s. 2 31 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 40 s.
Grey Pease, 20 s. 2 21 s.	Second Sort, 38 s.
White ditto, 22 s. 2 24 s.	Rape Seed, — per last.

E D I N B U R G H.

Extract of a letter from London, July 4.

" Mr Charles Fox certainly resigned this afternoon; and it is thought Lord John Cavendish, Lord Keppel, and Mr Burke, will resign to-morrow. In short, the Rockingham party will all go out, as the King has appointed Lord Shelburne First Lord of the Treasury, instead of the Duke of Portland, whom they wished to come in. It is not known yet who is to succeed; but the Duke of Grafton is spoke of for the Admiralty, Lord Weymouth Secretary of State, and Mr W. Pitt Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Lord Advocate of Scotland is mentioned to succeed Mr Burke. But these are all conjectures at present. One thing, however, is very certain, there is the greatest confusion in the Cabinet."

Extract of another letter from London, July 4.

constitute it. If the noble Marquis, whose favourite object it was, and of whose virtue and abilities the act of God had deprived that House and the public, had remained among them, he would have fully explained why he wished to confine himself, why he wished to confine his successors, within these bounds. Whoever might hereafter succeed to the Chair of the noble Marquis, if he himself, who had his integrity alone to recommend him, should hereafter be appointed to that situation; at there was no answer for what the desire of power, or the will of influence might effect; and he, upon that account, were it for himself, desired that same law might be framed, to restrain even himself. With regard to his opinion of the bill, whether it were to be esteemed a bill of regulation, or a bill of supply, it was to him immaterial. In the latter instance, he was bold to say, that, as a Peer of Parliament, he should be ready at all times to contend for the right of that House to alter money bills; but he hoped that this would not be the instance in which the House would begin to assert its rights.

" Lord Stormont contended, that he was in order; for that the question before the House the day before, was, that the bill be deferred for two months, and the present was for the commitment.

" Lord Camden said, that the bill was undoubtedly a money bill, and it was likewise a very good bill; and that whoever was a friend to the bill, on account of its principle, must vote for it without alteration, or the Commons would reject it, if it were altered at all.

" Lord Radnor said, the bill differed, he apprehended, from the message brought to that House from His Majesty.

" Lord Wycombe said, that the variations were only such as would give the bill a greater merit with their Lordships, as they were deferred for better and further enquiry.

" The Duke of Richmond supported the bill, as being much desired by the people; but said, he could see no reason why their Lordships should not alter a money bill, as they certainly paid a part of the tax, as well as the Commons.

" The bill was then read clause by clause in the Committee, and ordered to be reported.

" It was this day confidently reported, that the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, had in the forenoon carried the Seals to St James's, and resigned them into His Majesty's hands. The cause for the above event, is laid, to be the appointment of the Earl of Shelburne to the post of the First Lord of the Treasury.

" A variety of rumours were in circulation upon the subject. By some, it was said, that the wish of Mr Fox, and the Cavendish interest, was to appoint the Duke of Portland the successor of the Marquis of Rockingham, and to send the Duke of Rutland over to Ireland; by others, that Mr Fox had pledged himself to resign, in case Lord Shelburne was appointed the first Lord of the Treasury; and that the Duke of Richmond, Lord John Cavendish, and the other officers of State of that connection, laid in, upon the promise of Lord Shelburne, to give up the point respecting the avowal of American independence, and to support the other great principles of political and Parliamentary reform, already started by the late new administration.

" It was this day whispered, below the Bar of the House of Lords, that a friend, seeing Lord North preparing to go out of town with his family, said to him, " Surely, my Lord, in the present unsettled state of affairs, you won't leave town;" to which his Lordship is reported to have replied, " The present unsettled state of affairs, makes me in the greater hurry to get into the country; for, if I stay any longer in town, I fear plainly, that whether I will or no, I shall be forced into Administration again."

" This morning, at eight o'clock, the High Court of Justiciary met, when John Macdonald, residing lately at Leith and Broughton, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for a great number of thefts committed from carriers carts, &c. was put to the bar. We had occasion to take notice of this pannel formerly, when his trial was obliged to be delayed, on account of his being reduced to so very weak a state, by refusing all manner of sustenance, as to render it impracticable to remove him from prison. This morning, whether real or affected we will not pretend to say, he exhibited an appearance rather adverse to any proceedings then going on against him. He fell into violent fits; upon which the Court ordered a surgeon to be sent for, who having accordingly attended, after examination, gave it as his opinion, that though these fits might be occasioned by a disorder in his nerves, yet they were not of such a nature as to prevent the trial from going on, his pulse being in perfect good order. The trial therefore proceeded; but as it will not, in all probability, be finished before this paper goes to press, we must defer particulars till our next. Macdonald has had a great number of fits during the course of the day, similar to those which he exhibited in the morning. He has taken it into his head, since his last fast, for what purpose we are at a loss to guess, to refuse to speak to any person upon any subject whatever.

" Yesterday morning, a female child was found dead in the Calton-hill. For particulars, see an advertisement from the Magistrates in this night's paper.

" Thursday the Priscilla, Captain Franks; and the John and Margaret, Captain Thompson, arrived at Shields from Davis Straits, the former with ten, and the latter with six large fish, both ships full. They bring an account that the fishery has been remarkably great, and that the Whitby ships have been equally successful.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, July 3.

" Monday, the Adventure, William Lyon master, arrived in this port from Antigua, in 32 days. By a passenger who came in her we learn, that a vessel had arrived at Antigua a few days before they sailed, and brought the interesting intelligence of Admiral Hood's having fallen in with the Spanish fleet under the command of Don Solano, off Hispaniola, and, after a smart action, defeated it; took three ships of the line, (one board one of which was the Spanish Admiral) and 17 sail of French transports which they had under their convoy."

Extract of a letter from Cork, June 27.

" This day, nineteen sail of vessels arrived from New York; they are part of forty-four sail which came under convoy of his Majesty's ship Camel; they left New York the 18th ult. and the Camel, after seeing those vessels safe within the head of this harbour, bore away this morning, and, with the other twenty-five sail, proceeded for Plymouth or Portsmouth, where, with the present fine gale, it is hoped they will shortly arrive. The people at New York are at length blessed with a Governor, who, since his arrival, has made almost a total reform in every department, whereby the inhabitants are greatly edified. It is said the dispatches sent to General Washington had arrived at his quarters, and that he refused to open them, but said he would lay them before Congress. No account had arrived from the messenger who had been sent to Philadelphia."

The Benefit TICKETS in the LOTTERY, for 300,000l. for the year 1782, drawn before the Managers and Directors thereof, at the Little Theatre, Capel-street, Dublin.

Seventh Day's Drawing. No. 6372, 100l. No. 1829, 30,456, 50l. each. No. 39,774, 7048, 10l. each.

Eighth Day's Drawing. No. 1716, 300l. No. 18,512, 30,477, 100l. each. No. 14,648, 29,678, 50l. each. No. 32,116, 7099, 20,346, 220l. 20l. each.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,
In your two last papers, I have seen the letters signed, An Independent Highlander, and L. These gentlemen seem to be in a violent rage for want of a militia in this country, and want much to inflame the minds of the people, from an idea of it being an insult to refuse them a militia. Mr L. in his angry

abolitions (as he justly styles them) says, he expected to have read, that the nation was in a flame; and to have seen petitions to the throne from every borough and corporation in Scotland, together with associations, &c. &c.

I am surprised how he could expect the boroughs to be of his mind; for, in my opinion, a militia is a very oppressive, troublesome thing, to a manufacturing town; and, I imagine, most towns in the kingdom think so: not that I would discourage a man, that has any inclination that way, from being a soldier; far from it. Soldiers are very necessary and useful members of the state, especially in such times, and deserve every encouragement. However, I am very well pleased to be quit of a militia, and was so, on the former occasion, when the bill was given up; altho' then, it was said, with more justice, " It was an affront to this country, and showing a jealousy of it, to refuse trusting us with arms, notwithstanding the great loyalty and attachment to the present government we had shown for some time back." The then ministry not only refused arms to those who asked them for their defence, but ordered the people, who had associated of their own accord for that purpose, to lay down their arms: This, I must say, had the appearance of distrust and severity to this country. But now, Lord Shelburne's plan for arming the inhabitants of the towns of Scotland, entirely removes every thing that was said at the time the former militia bill was thrown out. And I must say, in my turn with Mr L. that I expected to have read in your paper, the resolutions of every town in Scotland to adopt it, in preference to a militia. I am persuaded it is from indolence, and thinking themselves a little removed from the danger of a plundering party landing on the coast, that it is not more universally adopted. In my opinion, it is encouraging the people to bear arms, for their own defence, on most honourable terms; and not only shows a regard for the safety of this country, but places the utmost confidence in them. I could wish that I had time, and were qualified to write on the subject, in order to advise my fellow-townsman in Scotland to adopt his Lordship's plan with cheerfulness and spirit: I am only afraid, such violent and inflammatory papers as these are, make the ministry repent of the offer; but they are far from the spirit of the bulk of the inhabitants of this country. Mr L. complains much of that, and I hope he will have reason to do so, after the last, or most angry of his ebullitions are published; (for he threatens us with more of them.)

What I have to observe on these writers is, the want of justice in their representation, to say so much about the defenceness of the country, for want of a militia, without ever taking the smallest notice of Lord Shelburne's plan. If it was universally adopted, would it not be more for the honour and safety of this country, than their favourite militia? It would put such a number of men in arms, as would give a weight to Scotland, in the eyes of Europe, that she never had, and would deter our enemies from ever attempting any thing against this country. Why should they mention Ireland? Was it a militia law that put that country in so respectable a situation, that the Independent Highlander seems so much to envy them for?

In short, Lord Shelburne's plan answers every thing that a militia could do, except pay; and when I read so much ill nature, for want of a militia, I was ready to think, notwithstanding the signature, "Independent Highlander," he had been "depending" on a commission in it, and that Mr L. is also disappointed expectant.

If they are independent, and have the honour and interest of the nation so much at heart, as they say; if they have lost the one, let them adopt the other plan of national defence. But, perhaps, they live in the country; that is very probable. The country gentlemen were in general for the militia bill, the towns against it; the reason is obvious.

I shall not say any thing of the violent abusive language of these angry writers, in which they abound, against the present Ministry, or rather Government, (as opposition to the last Ministry was always called so in this country), but only think it is very ill-timed. The shameful unjust appellation, (I am sure it is so, although I do not know yet a name concerned) that Mr L. gives the gentlemen of your place that will to show their approbation of the present Ministry, is below any body's notice, unless it was in a disagreeable way.

Such abuse and misrepresentation induced me, however unequal to the task, to trouble you, Sir, with this letter, in hopes that some abler hand, who has the same view of Lord Shelburne's plan, will take it up, and recommend it to the good people of the towns in Scotland; as I have not seen it mentioned by any of your correspondents. I shall be much obliged to you to give this a place in your paper, if you think it deserves it; and, although you do, I will not promise to trouble you often in this way, as I have neither time nor talents for writing to the public. Before I am done, I must congratulate the Independent Highlander on the success of the second attempt of his great patriot, that he may now wear his plaid, which to him, I hope, will be a great consolation. If the Ministry had happened to have voted against this too, I suppose we should have had some more furious letters about the additional affront and great injury done to this country.

I am your constant reader,

An Independent Burgher.

From the Sea Coast, July 3.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To Mr Y—.

(* See an Advertisement, &c. in the Mercury of Saturday evening.)

" You Sluggards, who murder your Life-time in Sleep,

" Awake, and pursue the fleet Hare!"

GOD Master Y—, why all this Heat

Against the honest Hounds?

Tis seldom Reynard runs tow'rds you,

He'll starve within your Bounds.

Urg'd by the Airdore of the Chase,

For once, we took a Way

Where Sportmen (for the Grounds were yours)

Were never known to stray!

Far other Pleasures you pursue,

Pleasures that Profit draw;

For Cash and Sport you hunt Mankind

With Beagles of the Law.

Staunch as our Pack, we'll keep the Field,

And treat your Threats with Scorn;

With Vigour force our Game to yield;

And shout to the merry Horn!

And a hunting we will go, &c.

As OLD SPORTSMAN.

OUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

June 11. Revenge of Aberdeen, Anderson, from Gotenburgh, for Dantzick, with balks.

Elizabeth of Dundee, Bowman, from Gotenburgh, for Peterburgh, with herrings.

21. Betty of and from Aberdeen, Mitchell, for ditto, in ballast.

Bathia of Fraserburgh, Walker, from Sunderland, for Copenhagen, with coals.

Expedition of Aberdeen, Thomson, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.

ARRIVED, AND REMAIN.

26. Mathison of Montrose, Jolly, from Riga, for Montrose, with flax.

30. Kitty and Peggy of Leith, Skirvine, from Riga, for Leith, with flax.

Lady Mary of Alloa, Mackit, from Memel, for Alloa, with balks.

Adventure of Dyart, Thomson, from ditto, for Dyart, with ditto.

Betty of Wemyss, Thomsop, from ditto, for Wemyss, with do.

Greenhead of and for Leith, Sibley, from ditto, with ditto.

Leviathan of and for Dyart, Nispl, from ditto, with ditto.

Duchess of Hamilton of and for Borrowstounness, Kay, from ditto, with ditto.

Friendship of and for Borrowstounness, Grindlay, from ditto, with ditto.

27. Arrived the Iphigena, Frigate, Spring, and Persian sloops of war, and Resolution-schooner, with the fleet, from Hull and London.

Edinburgh, July 22. 1782.—Wind, N. W. WALTER WOOD.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVES.

July 4. Thomas, Grant, from Aberdeen, in ballast.

William, Slater, from Kirkwall, with goods.

Peggy, Stewart, from Perth, with wheat.

Isobel, Lawrence, from Charlestown, with tynes.

3. Fellowship, Macinnes, from Alloa, with wood.

Mally, Arbuthnot, from Montrose, with goods.

Jean, Barr, from Cambus, with oats.

Christian, Young, from Cromond, with iron.

6. Elizabeth, Turcan, from Alloa, with coals and whisky.

Sea Nymph, Jerry, from Wells, with barley.

Friendship, Couper, from Whitby, with wheat.

Endeavour, Lead, from Bessdale, with flates.

Peggy, Thomson, from Blyth, with oats.

Experiment, Nodding, from Ray, with bark.

Janet, Maclejohn, from Linthkill, with coals.

Peggy, McLaren, from Inverness, with goods.

De Keyserine, Sibbald, from Hamburg, with ditto.

Betty and Bell, Allan, from Hull, with ditto.

Two Friends, Davie, from Orkney, with ditto.

ADAMS, Lyell, for Morison's-haven, with goods.

Barbary, Muoro, for Stromness, with goods.

William and John, Hunter, for Hull, with goods.

Peggy, Thompson, for Sealock, with oats.

Morning Star, Clouston, for Shetland, with lime.

Young Catalina, Joanner, for Ostend, with lead.

Countess of Hindford, Johnston, for Aberdeen, with flour.

Katie Ann, Sangster, for Portsey, with goods.

SEQUESTRATION by the COURT of SESSION.

David Moffat late vintner at Howgate.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, July 8.

Wheat	1st. 0	2nd. 6	3rd. 6d.
Barley	10 6	15 6	14 8
Oats	13 4	15 8	12 0
Pease	13 6	14 0	11 2

By the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS, on Sunday morning last, about nine o'clock, there was found lying on the east side of the Calton Hill, and adjoining to the dyke inclosing Alison's farm, a FEMALE INFANT dead, and, from the report of Surgeon, and other circumstances, appears to have been murdered; and although diligent search has been made to find out the mother, or her accomplices in this wicked action, yet hitherto without effect. In order, therefore, for discovering and bringing to justice the offenders, a Reward of TEN GUINEAS, and also TWO GUINEAS by the Baron Baillie of Calton, is hereby offered to any person who, within one month from this date, will give information, so as the mother of the foreaid child, or any of her accomplices in the exposing and murdering the same, may be apprehended.

Given at Edinburgh, this 8th day of July 1782 years.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,

PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL'S ESTATE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July cur. at five o'clock afternoon.

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the parish of Shains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.—Together with the PATRONAGE of the United Parishes of Shains and Purvie.

As also, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the parish of Langside, and barony of Kelle.

Intended purchasers may apply to John Wanchope writer to the signet, George Muir, Esq. of Scottown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

HAMILTON RACES.

To be RUN FOR, over Hamilton course, upon TUESDAY the 6th day of August 1782, FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, carrying the following weights, viz.

4 Years old, 2 stone 7 lib.	6 Years old, 9 stone 2 lib.
5 Years old, 8 9	Aged, 9 6

The best of three four-mile heats.

The winner of one fifty this year carrying 3 lib. extra; of two fifties this year, 5 lib. extra.

On WEDNESDAY the 7th day

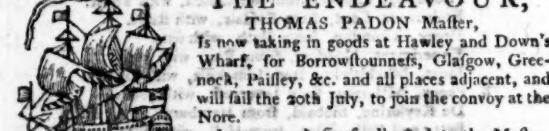
ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,
June 24. Meanwell, of and from Spey, Brand, for Fort William.
Jean of and from Wick, Cormack, for ditto.
26. Robert and Mary, of and from Stornaway, Irvine, for Leith.
Jean, of and from Eastdale, Brown, for ditto.
Remain in said Harbour.
28. Hudson's Bay ships, from London, for Hudson's Bay, under
convoy of his Majesty's ship, Daphne, Honourable Captain
Forteuse.
Amity of and from London, Fraser, for the Labrador coast.
Friendship of Fraserburgh, Mouat, for the Highlands.
Sailed from Kirkwall Road,
27. Robert and Marjory of Stromness, Flet, for Bergen. And
William of Kirkwall, Sleater, for Leith.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,
July 2. Friendship, Spink, from Montrose, with sundries.
Jean and May, Neilson, from Dunbar, with grain.
3. Peggy, Wilson, from Cramond, with red-iron.
Fortuna, Rolen, from Mandale, with deals.
4. Grizel, Turnbull, from Alloa, with malt.
Williams, Feathers, from Dundee, with wheat.
Bo-nels, Cummings, from Bo-nels, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Jean, Brown, Leith, for ditto, with ditto.
Jean, Bell, ditto.
Dispatch, Burges, from Bo-nels, with ditto.
Duthan, Abercrombie, from Linemills, with lime.
Ely and Peggy, Murray, from ditto.
Collier, Brown, from Alloa, with tyles.
Nelly, Robertson, from Anstruther, with grain.
Peggy and Nelly, Watt, from Perth, with grain.
Nelly, Reid, from Anstruther, with grain.
Grizel and Ann, Johnstone, from Stockton, with ditto.
Phoenix, Wilson, from Blythnook, with ditto.
Elizabeth, Callie, from Eymouth, with ditto.
Janet, Lorimer, from Dundee, with ditto.
Nelly, Bishop, from Alloa, with ditto.
SAILED,
2. Active Jamieson from Glasgow, for Bo-nels, in ballast.
John and Margaret, Kennedy, for ditto, in ditto.
4. Glasgow Packet, Hanton, for ditto, in ditto.
5. Nelly, Bishop, for Linemills, in ditto.
Janet, Macfarlane, for Dundee, with sundries.
Williams, Feathers, for Bo-nels, in ballast.

At London for Borrowstounnes, with Convoy, THE ENDEAVOUR,



THOMAS PADON Master,

is now taking in goods at Hawley and Down's
Wharf, for Borrowstounnes, Glasgow, Green-
ock, Paisley, &c. and all places adjacent, and
will sail the 20th July, to join the convoy at the
Nore.

Letters on business, directed to the Master,
Edinburgh Coffeehouse, No 1. Swinton's Al-
ley, will be properly attended to.

SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF AYR.

To be Sold by Public Roup or Auction,
Within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 9th
day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

L O T I.

THAT Part of the Lands and Barony of LOUDOUN lying on the east side of Glen water, consisting of the farms of Braehead, Lochfield, Fiach, Tongue Under-the-Law, Broomhill, East, West, and Mid Glaistens, Henrytown, Quarterhouse, Winshill, and Dearvill-Mill, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cefs-books at 50l. 11s. 1d. Scots, and paying presently 25l. 8s. 7d. Sterling of yearly free rent.

These lands lie in the parish of Loudoun, on the great road from Edinburgh to Ayr by Hamilton, in the near neighbourhood of the thriving village of Dervill and Newmills, six miles from Kilmarnock and Strathaven, and eight miles from Glasgow.

The farms of Braehead, Fiach, and Winshill, consisting of 607 Scots acres or thereby, with a muir of about 136 Scots acres, are chiefly adapted for pasture. The other farms, consisting of about 1133 Scots acres, are mostly arable, partly inclosed with ditch and hedge, of an exceeding good soil, and capable of great improvement, having plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood. A considerable additional rent will be gotten on the farms of Braehead and Lochfield at Martinmas 1784, when the current lease expires; also at the expiry of the other leases, the whole of the lands being let very low. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens.

LOT II.—The Farms of Mauchline Mains, East, West, and South Moagavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands, Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield, containing about 712 Scots acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cefs-books at 60l. 11s. 3d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 24l. 4s. 6d. Sterling, 20 bolls meal and 13 bolls bear; 20 hens; 40 chickens, and 18 stones straw.

LOT III.—The Lands of Damhead, consisting of 42 Scots acres or thereby, presently let at 20l. Sterling, and valued in the cefs-books at 31s. 3d. Scots.

LOT IV.—The Lands of Roddinghead, consisting of 150 Scots acres or thereby, presently let at 15l. 7s. Sterling, and rated in the cefs-books at 30l. 3d. Scots. There is a lime-quarry on this farm, which has been wrought to great advantage for some years past, not included in the above rent.

LOT V.—The Haugh-Mill, Mill-Lands, and Maltures, presently let at 12l. 12s. 4d. Sterling, 3 bolls 10 5-8ths pecks meal, 13 bolls 9 1-half pecks bear, and 9 hens, and valued in the cefs-books at 69l. 4s. 1d. Scots.

The lands consist only of about 7 acres, but the mill, which is in good repair, has a most extensive thrillage; for, exclusive of the maltures of the thriving town of Mauchline, and the proprietor's other lands in that parish, she is computed to draw from 80 to 100 bolls annually from the lands of other heirs thirled to her, which they would willingly purchase at a great price.

The present lease was granted from favour at a very inadequate rent, and when it expires (if the thrillage is not impaired by a sale to the strange heirs), a very great rise may be depended on.

LOT VI.—The Lands of Willoch-hill, consisting of 86 acres or thereby, valued in the cefs-books at 32l. 1s. 1d. Scots, presently let to the tenant of the mill at the low rent of 13l. Sterling.

The whole of the last five lots lie in the parish of Mauchline, on the great roads from Glasgow to Dumfries, and from Edinburgh to Ayr, by Muirkirk, eight miles from Ayr, and six miles from Kilmarnock. They are all arable, and well inclosed with ditch and hedge, and the tenants pay the land tax.

During the currency of the present leases they have been highly improved, by inclosing, subdividing, and liming, and so at the expiry will let for double rent; and besides the lime-quarry in Lot IV. there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LOT VII.—The Lands and Barony of Sorn, lying in the parish of Sorn, consisting of about 2940 acres, holding of the Crown, rated in the cefs-books at 1104l. 15s. 8d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 512l. 7s. 6d. Sterling, 33 bolls meal, and 8 bolls bear.

The lands lie on the water of Ayr, ten miles from Ayr, two from Mauchline, and three from Cumnock, on the said road leading from Edinburgh to Ayr by Muirkirk. The arable part, consisting of about 2000 acres, is mostly inclosed and subdivided, and is capable of great improvement, having plenty of lime within itself, and alio coal, which has been and may be wrought to advantage at a small expence. The tenants pay all burdens.

Sorn Castle is a commodious mansion-house, pleasantly situated on the water of Ayr, with suitable offices, gardens, and policy, and a thriving plantation of about 20 acres; to which, and to the farm of Sorn Mains, consisting of about 161 acres, all well inclosed, the purchaser may have immediate access, being presently out of lease.

EDINBURGH : Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

The leases on the farms of Laighburn of Need, Reidgate, Mountgarwood, Meadow, Wietshaw, and Highburn of Need, expire at Martinmas 1783, on South and Mid Blairkipps at Martinmas 1784, and on Meadowhead at Martinmas 1789, when, and at the expiry of all the other leases, great additional rents will be given.

LOT VIII.—The Farms of Priestfield, Stottingleugh, Grashills, Blackside, Linburn, Lamontburn, Harwood, and Muirmill, consisting of about 3382 acres, all holding of the Crown, rated in the cefs-books at 45s. 2d. Scots, and paying of yearly free rent 99l. 14s. 8-12ths Sterling.

These lands lie in the parish of Muirkirk, and the above-mentioned road from Edinburgh to Ayr passes through them. They afford excellent sheep-pasture, and have besides a considerable quantity of arable land capable of great improvement, having both lime and coal within the lands themselves.

There is also a great appearance of lead mines in different places of this estate, and it abounds with game.

At the last set the tenants paid no less than 846l. Sterling of grassum, so at Martinmas 1783, when the leases expire, above double the present rent may be depended on. The estate has a right of common pasture, feal, and divot, on the adjacent and very extensive muir called the North Muir; and the mill of Muirmill has a large thrillage annexed to it. The tenants pay the whole public and parish burdens, and particularly the tenant of the mill pays above 7l. of stipend over and above his rent.

The purchasers of all the lands in the above lots will have right to the tithes.

The lands in Lot II. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

	REAL RENT.	VALUED RENT.		
	Money.	Meal.	Bear.	Scots.
Lot I. Mauchline Mains,	77	6	0	152 10 1
2. East, West, & South Moagavills, Loch-hill or Broadnewlands,	120	12	8	335 16 4
3. Hollandbush, Knowhead, and Dykefield,	42	5	10	114 5 0
	I. 440	4	6	602 11 5

The lands of Mauchline-Mains in Parcel I. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The lands possessed by Matthew Fisher, RENT.

Mrs Gavin Hamilton, John Ronald, and L. s. d. A. R. F.

William Tennent, 15 16 4 16 1 12

2. The lands possessed by William Gibb, Gavin Hamilton, Robert Gibb, and James Wilson, 19 15 10 21 1 0

3. The lands possessed by Gavin Hamilton and David Templeton, 18 15 4 21 2 37

4. The lands possessed by John Ritchmont and Robert Weir, 18 8 0 17 1 10

5. The lands possessed by John Miller, 4 10 6 4 0 0

L. 27 6 0 30 2 19

The barony of Sorn, in Lot VII. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Lot I. Sorn Mains, Castle, Garden, Policy, Waulk-mill, REAL RENT.

Hill-head, Croft-head, Burnside, Windyedge, Greenfaulds, Sorn Mill, & Mill-langs, REAL RENT.

2. Blairkipps, Laighburn of Need, Reidgate, Mountgarwood, Meadow, and Blackdyke, RENT.

3. Highburn of Need, Wietshaw, Meadowhead, Blairmalloch, and Dykenesk, 128 14 8 0 0 371 15 5

I. 512 19 7 33 8 1104 15 8

The lands in the parish of Muirkirk, in Lot VIII. will be sold in cumulo, or in the following parcels, viz.

Lot I. Priestfield, Stottingleugh, and Grafsbills, REAL RENT.

Grafsbills, 1.40 0 0 1.166 10 0

2. Blackside, Linburn, and Lamontburn, 39 0 6 161 16 10

3. Marwood, 11 0 0 45 10 0

4. Muir Mill and Mill-langs, 9 13 7 71 3 4

L. 99 14 1 1 1.445 0 2

The title-deeds, rentals, current leases, plans of the lands, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signatory; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh (who has power to sell by private bargain), persons inclined to purchase may apply.

Copies of the rentals and plans will also be seen in the hands of Mr George Douglas at Loudoun, who will show the lands.

By Adjournment.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be exposed to SALE, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 1st day of August next, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of RAEERRY,

and Three-Fourth Parts of the Lands of BALMAE, which belonged to the deceased William Kirkpatrick of Raeerry, as possessed by William Copland of Gregory, John Carson, and Alexander Roxburgh, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The gross rent is proven to be L. 3051 0 0

From which, deducting the money stipend payable to the minister of Kirkcudbright, L. 9 7 6

And the vicarial stipend, being 3 bolls 6 pecks bear, converted at 16s. per boll, reckoning 8 pecks to the boll, 3 60 0 1

Remains of free rent, L. 292 12 6

The proven value whereof, at twenty three years purchase, is 6730l. 7s. 6d.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are pleasantly situated on the east side of the entry into the bay of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of that burgh, commanding a most extensive view of the shores of Cumberland, Isle of Man, and Scots coast, on the east and west. They are of the best quality, inclosed and subdivided, and the greatest part well maled and improved; and there is marle in the grounds sufficient for the rest of the estate.

On the Mains of Balmace there is an elegant double house, built and fitted up in the modern taste, with a neat garden surrounded with a high wall, stocked with a variety of the best fruit-trees; and there are several clumps of planting on the lands, well fenced, and in a thriving condition.

There are also two very good farm houses, with suitable offices, on the estate; and on the west side there is a port or harbour, and all the coast abounds with fish.

A purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the mansion-house and garden immediately, and to a considerable part of the lands about the house at Whitunday next.

The articles and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson deputy-clerk of session; and copies thereof in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, who will also show the title-deeds, and give such other information as may be required.

Robert Beveridge writer in Kirkcudbright, the factor, will give directions for showing the lands to any who apply to him.

SALE OF LANDS IN EDINBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup in the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th day of August next, between five and six o'clock afternoon, The Lands of REDHALL, lying in the parish of Fala, and shire of Edinburgh, fifteen miles south from Edinburgh, and Dalkeith.

The lands consist of about 268 acres English measure; are pleasantly watered and sheltered, and at present wholly in grass.

There is a very genteel mansion-house on the lands, lately built, and well finished, consisting of a large parlour, drawing-room, dining-room, and six bed-chambers, besides several good garret apartments, and kitchen, with other conveniences, in the under story; and a set of convenient offices, and pigeon-houfe, all in good repair.

There is likewise a good deal of thriving planting and policy on this estate, of which a considerable quantity may be immediately cut without hurting the place.

When last let in tack, the rent was 160 l. Sterling.

The lands hold of the town of Edinburgh for payment of a few duty of 30 l. Scots.

John Weir at Redhall will show the estate.—For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE ADJOURNED

TO TUESDAY THE 16th JULY 1782.

By authority of the Court of Session,

THERE is to be exposed to sale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 16th day of July 1782, betw